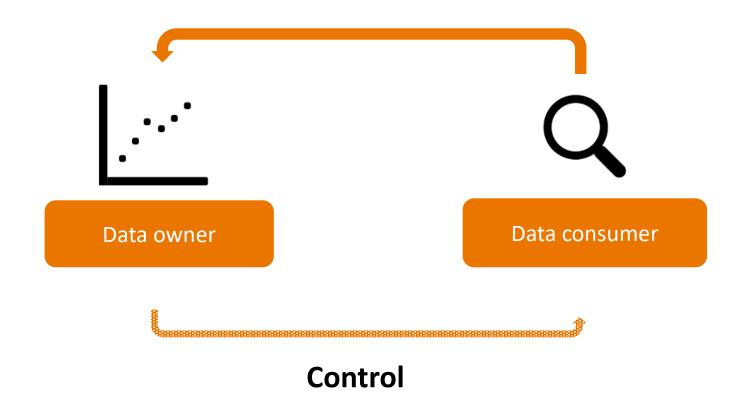


Barrier for data sharing

Gain is usually with the data consumer, burden is with the data provider



SURF

Willingness to share data



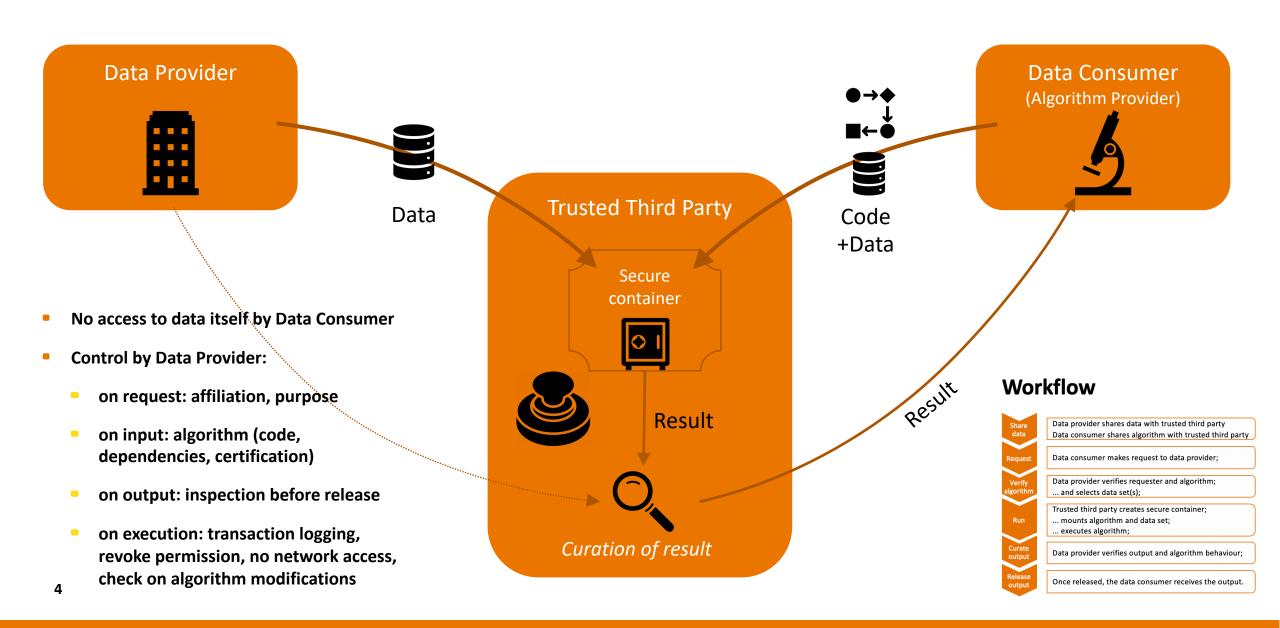
Return on Investment (ROI) is determined by the balance between effort it takes to share data, and the gain received by sharing data

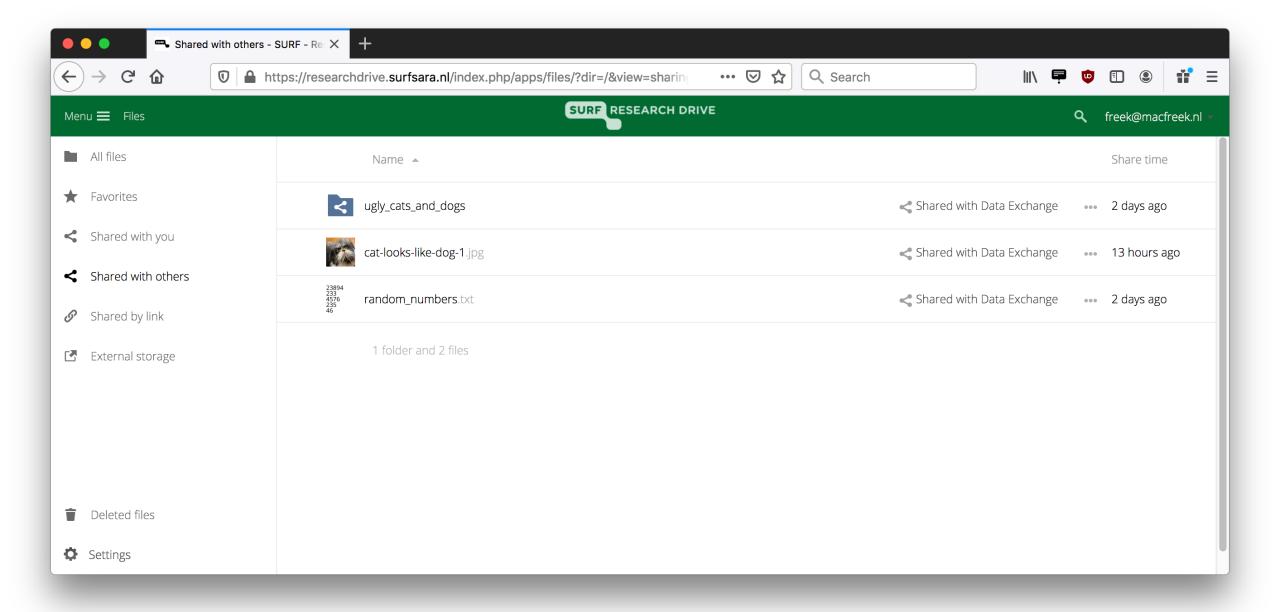
Trust is determined by the balance between the risks (due to privacy or competition), and the control (due to verification and security) of sharing and usage of data





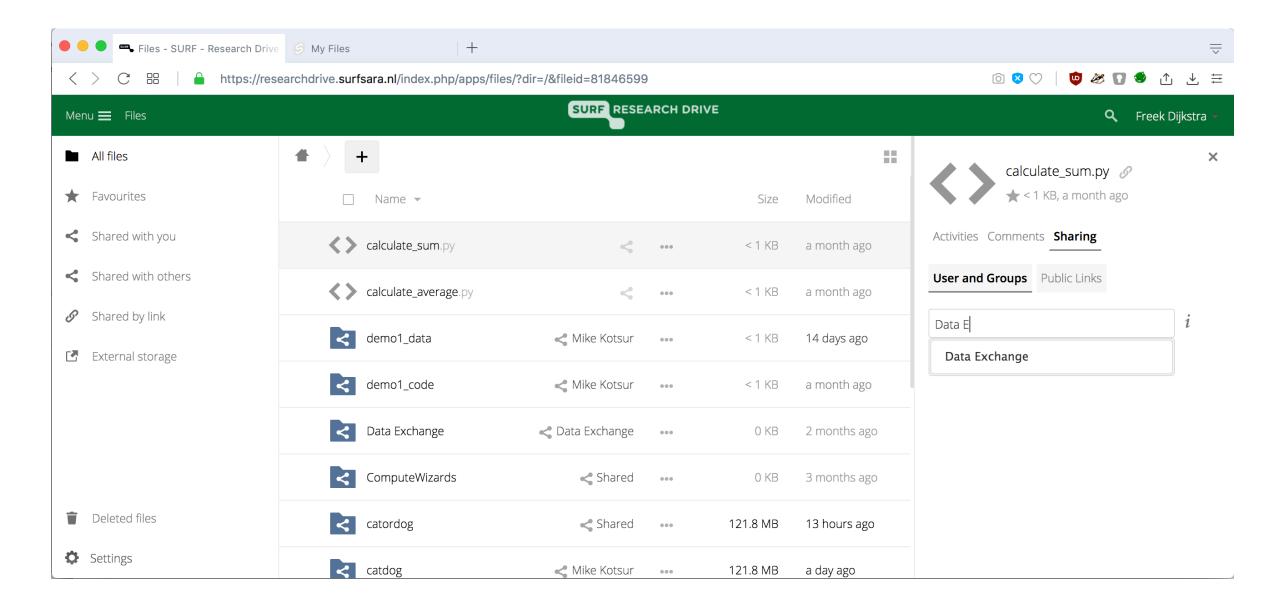
Working prototype on trusted data sharing





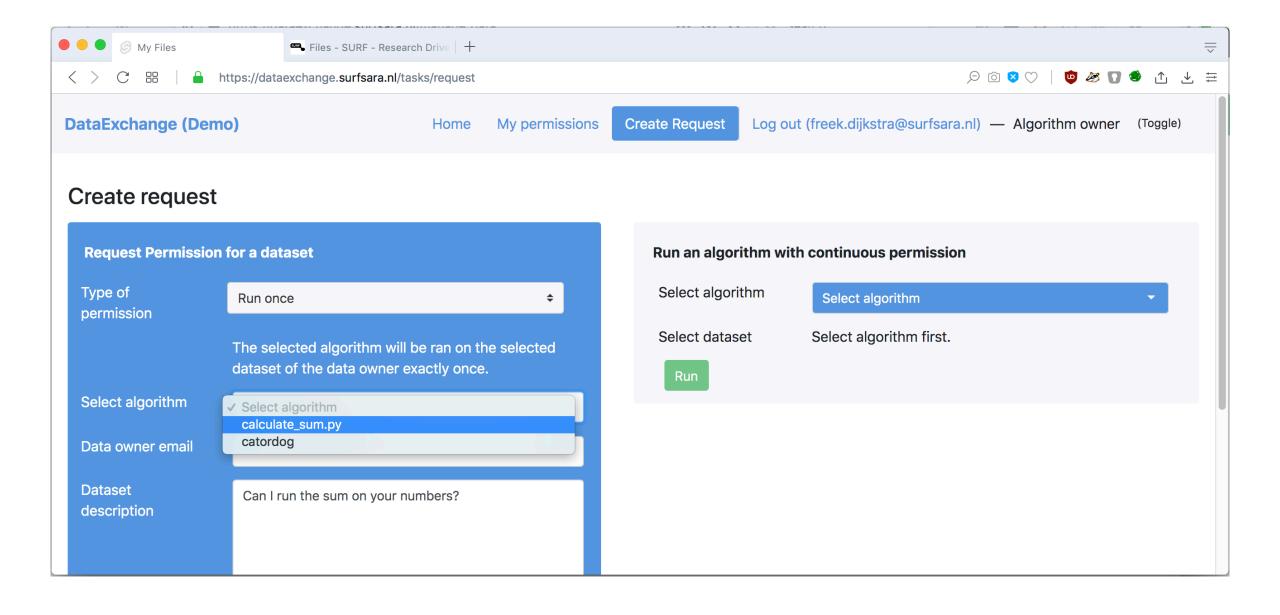






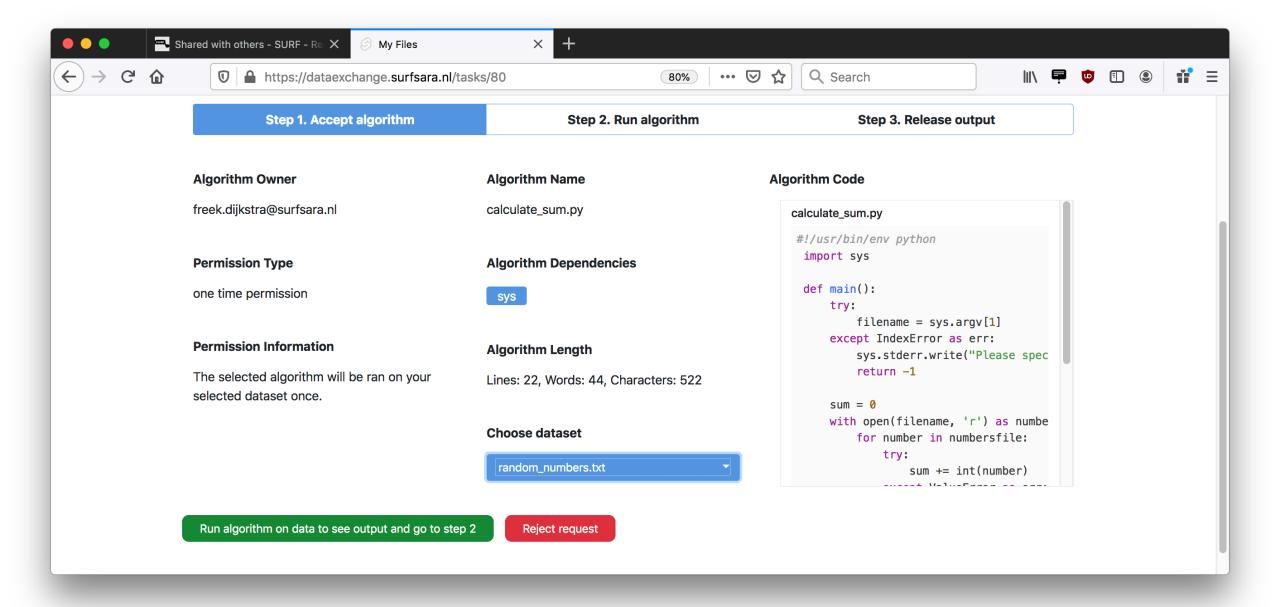






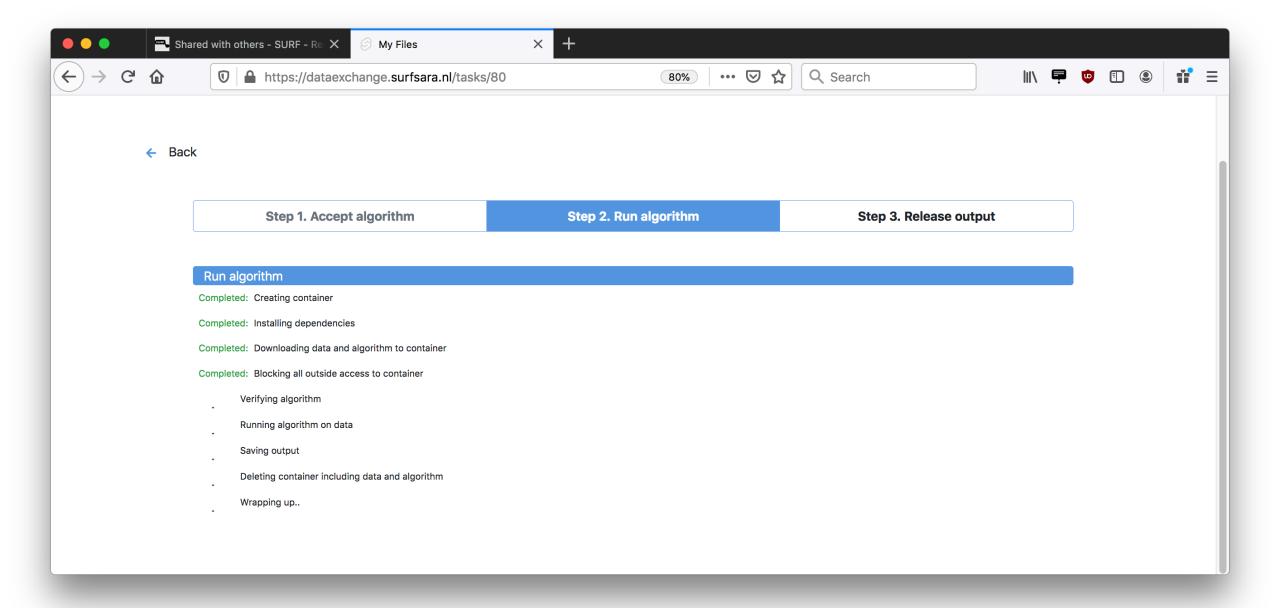




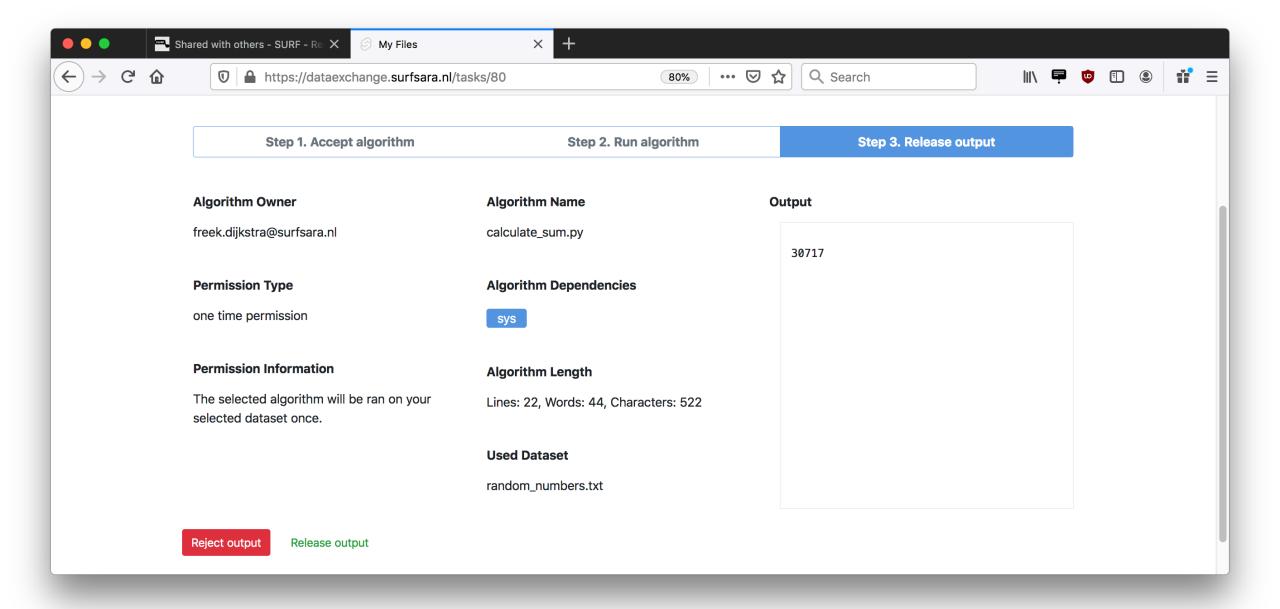




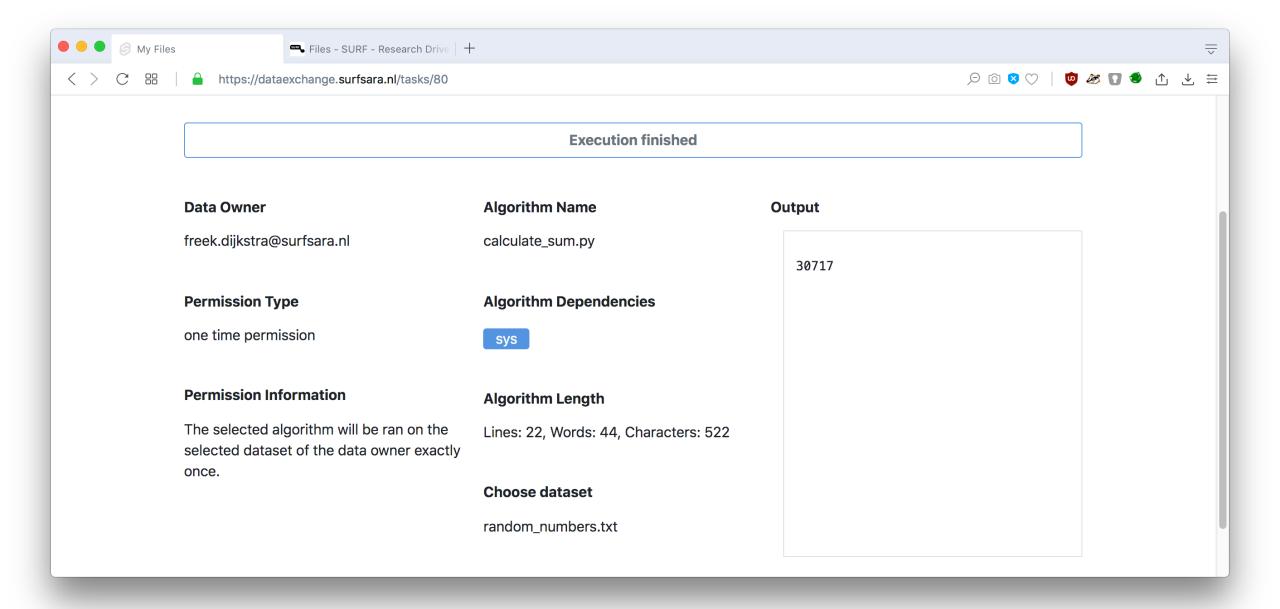




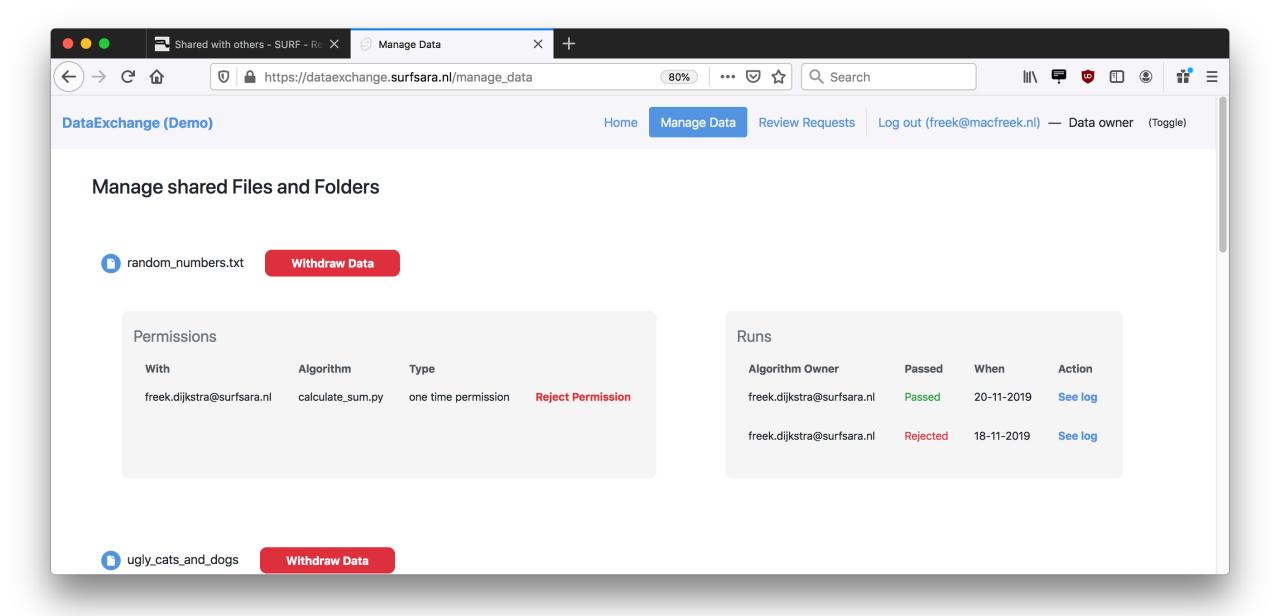














Next Steps

- Better understanding of the needs and requirements
 - This webinar!
- Work with potential pilot partners
 - Integrate with ODISSEI Data Node
 - Talks with other interested organisations (perhaps you?)
- Make the demo accessible to everyone.
 - Currently requires a SURF ResearchDrive account
 - We'll make it work with e.g. Google Drive (August 2020)



Different Methods to Ease Data Sharing

Agreements

- Stipulation of what can/cannot be done
- Signing of contract or NDA
- Dispute resolution process

Registration

- Authentication
- Verification of credential
- Reputation score
- Policy framework
- Audit trails

Pseudonymization

- Filtering (on records)
- Pruning (on properties)
- Aggregation (combine records)
- Make coarse grained buckets
- Slight alteration of data
- One-way hashing
- One-time identifiers
- Synthetic data (mix records / AI)

Data Vault

- Data source retains control
- Delegate permissions
- No central data lake
- Data marketplace

Secure Containers

- Bring algorithm to data
- At Trusted third party or at data provider
- Share output instead of data

Secure Computing

- Secure multi-party computation
- Homomorphic encryption
- Garbled Circuits
- Zero-knowledge proof



